



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

most favorable point of view, as estimated by Sir Richard Redmayne, conditioned on maintaining of war-time restrictions on domestic consumption, Great Britain will be able to supply only 23,000,000 tons for export during the coming year, dating from July 16. If, on the other hand, the domestic consumption was on a pre-war basis, there would be but 7 million tons available. But, on the basis of Sir Reymayne's figures, if all the coal were shipped to western and southern Europe, there would be a deficiency of over 25,000,000 tons without considering the 14,000,000 tons that Great Britain, in 1913, supplied for other parts of the world. There is thus a total deficit of approximately 40,000,000 tons, which if it is to be supplied at all, can be supplied by America only, on the assumption that Westphalia and Belgium are unable to materially increase production for several years. At best there is evidently a very large amount of coal that the United States could and should supply to relieve the situation in Europe and in South America, now that there is likely to be enough shipping flying the American flag to take care of the business.

#### THE PROPOSED MEDICAL FOUNDATION FOR NEW YORK CITY

ANNOUNCEMENT has been made by Dr. Royal S. Copeland, health commissioner of New York City, of an organization to be known as the New York Association for the Advancement of Medical Education and Medical Science.

The association's constitution and by-laws have already been adopted and an application has been filed at the Secretary of State's office in Albany for a charter. Dr. Wendell C. Phillips, ear specialist and general surgeon for Bellevue Hospital, is the president, and Dr. Haven Emerson, formerly health commissioner of New York, is the secretary.

Dr. Phillips, who is the originator of the project, planned before the war for an institution that would at least rival Vienna and Berlin. The world conflict postponed the matter, but as soon as the armistice was signed the physician and those interested with him revived the plan. A meeting was held on

April 10, at which prominent medical men gave their views, and a committee was appointed to deal with the matter.

As stated in the constitution of the association, there are four primary objects to be attained. There are: First: To improve and amplify the methods of graduate and undergraduate teaching. Second: To perfect plans for utilizing the vast clinical material of the city for teaching purposes and to make use of teaching talent now unemployed. Third: To bring about a working affiliation of the medical schools, hospitals and laboratories, as well as the public health facilities of the city, to the end that the best interests of medical education may be conserved. Fourth: To initiate the establishment of a medical foundation in New York City whereby funds may be secured to meet the financial requirements of all forms of medical education and investigation.

There will be two classes of membership in the organization, one a general membership, including all physicians in good standing, teachers of auxiliary sciences, and investigators of problems relating to medicine; the other, a corporate membership of medical teachers and medical men with hospital appointments or affiliations. The corporate membership is limited by the constitution to not over 150.

The physicians who are responsible for the plan issued a short statement, which was given out at the board of health offices, in which they said:

For years it has been evident that medical education, both undergraduate and graduate in New York has not adequately represented the possibilities of this great city. One of the reasons for this state of affairs has been the lack of financial support for our medical institutions. A more potent reason, however, arises from the fact that individual institutions working along somewhat narrow lines have accomplished satisfactory general results. The larger possibilities which could only come from a more or less central organization have failed to materialize.

As a result, men seeking medical education have been obliged to seek medical centers in European countries where more individual and special courses could be secured with but little trouble.

It is a historical fact that after every great war, the medical center of the world is changed and the war just over will be no exception to the rule. In line with these ideas and in order to give New York City this opportunity to at least become one of the leading teaching medical centers of the world, our organization has been formed.

In addition to Dr. Phillips and Dr. Emerson, the following compose the officers of the association: Dr. George D. Stewart, president of the New York Academy of Medicine, first vice-president; Dr. Glentworth Butler, chief medical consultant of the Long Island College Hospital, second vice-president; Dr. Arthur F. Chace, stomach specialist of the Post-Graduate Hospital, treasurer. The trustees are Colonel Charles H. Peck, Dr. William Francis Campbell, Dr. John E. Hartwell, Dr. Frederick Tilney, Dr. Otto V. Huffman, Dr. Adrian Lambert, Dr. Samuel A. Brown, Dr. James Alexander Miller, and Dr. George W. Kosmak.

#### THE PHILADELPHIA MEETING OF THE AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY

OWING to the great advances made by American chemistry as a result of the European war, the fifty-eighth meeting of the American Chemical Society to be held in Philadelphia from September 2 to 6 inclusive will be undoubtedly the largest ever held by that organization.

The membership which has increased nearly twofold since 1914 is now 13,600 and is being augmented every month. The sessions which are to be held at the Bellevue-Strafford will touch upon problems of reconstruction growing out of developments which place the American chemist so much on his own resources both for materials and apparatus with the closing of foreign markets.

One of the features of the meeting will be the first session of the newly organized dye section. There will be a joint session of this section with the Division of Industrial Chemists and Industrial Engineers to consider a proposal to revise the patent laws. It has been suggested the charging of nominal annual renewal fee would compel many patentees to work their patents, rather than to permit them to be idle for many years.

Special arrangements have been made to give to all delegates access to the chemical plants of Philadelphia. There will also be an excursion on the Delaware River which will give them the opportunity of viewing the munition works erected in that region. The conversion of such establishments to the ways of peaceful industry will come up in various aspects before divisions of the society.

The provisional program is as follows: September 3, council meeting and dinner to council tendered by the Philadelphia Section; September 3, general meeting, with addresses by Newton B. Baker and other distinguished speakers; followed by divisional meetings; September 4, divisional meetings and president's address, by Dr. William H. Nichols, at the Museum of the University of Pennsylvania. September 5, divisional meetings and banquet in the evening at Bellevue-Strafford, the program to conclude on the sixth with excursions and automobile trip to Valley Forge.

The Philadelphia Section urges that members write now for hotel accommodations.

#### SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS

DR. ABRAHAM JACOBI, the distinguished physician and author, professor emeritus of diseases of children in Columbia University, died on July 11, in his eighty-ninth year.

PROFESSOR ALBERT A. MICHELSON, head of the department of physics at the University of Chicago, has been appointed to the rank of commander, U.S.N.R.F. He served as lieutenant commander in the Bureau of Ordnance of the Navy Department at Washington during the war.

THE Royal Geographical Society has conferred its patron's medal on Professor William Morris Davis for eminence in the development of physical geography.

PROFESSOR H. GIDEON WEILS, of the department of pathology of the University of Chicago, has been decorated with "the Star of Roumania" by the King in recognition of his work as head of the American Red Cross Mission to Roumania.